OF HOUSTIER UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 29, 1980.

1. All applications shall be filed, within the period of a menths, from the led day of October, 1986, and bere any payments are made, shall be classified by giments, battallions, or other separate organizations, of no application filed after that period shall be set-ed until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless secondaried by the original discharge of the solder, and the ideality required by the 14th section of the set, and the ideal required by the lath section of the set, and the ideal required by the lath section of the set, and the late is the secondary of the set of

than \$100 heavily for any and a I military service readered by his during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therefore distinct.

I all applications for the additional bounty, nathorized by this set, from surelying colders, shall be in the first heavily selected, and explain the strength of the same are in the ordered, and applications from the helics of deceased colders shall be in the form. Any required by the Treasury Department.

A stock as the estudiated of programment of any regiment, or other independent organization, and have heap properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the secessary views for their prompt paymant.

A regions shall be hope in the Paymaster General shall take the secessary views for their prompt paymant.

A regions shall be hope in the Paymaster General shall take the secessary views for their prompt paymant.

A regions shall be hope in the Paymaster General shall take the secessary with the content of the second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claims in will be classified by regiments, &s. It is claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

G is the applications for bounty, as required by the 3d of these raies, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claims, and also shall be never served otherwise than as therein stated.

Organizations irregularly in the service of, the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Millits, Rouse Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty law, are not included within the feasining of the act.

Soldiers cultived for "three years by during the

e general locally law, are not included.

Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the ar." who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served at the period of their collatment, and are entitled to only under this act.

The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under

2. Those discharged during onlistment by way of favor or panishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have praviously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their callstiment.

5. The subscharged on account of disability existing at the time of their callstiment.

6. The beirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are sattlied to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the United States.

estitled to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have harisred, sold, assigned, toaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the heunty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8. The Act of the Eith of July, 1866, evasies no right of inheritaines beyond those vested by the law under which these huirs reserved or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sitters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his spinion on the point whether the Rules and Regulaone as within amended are in conformity with law. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

I have examined these amended Regulations, and an

on they are in conformity with law.

The foregoing Kules and Regulations are publish or the information and guidance of all concerned. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNEEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

State of — County of — se:

On this — day of —, 180-, personally appeared before me, a — in and for the county and State On this — day of —, 180-, personary applications of the county and State before me, a — in and for the county and State of —, on, in the county of — and State of —, personally known to me, who being duly aworn according to law, declares that his age is personally known to me, who being duly aworn according to law, declares that his age is personally known to me, who being duly aworn according to law, declares that his age is personally known to me, who being duly aworn according to law, declares that his age is personally known to me, declared that his age is personally form the service of the United States, as a discharged from the service of the United States, as a min —, on the — day of —, 186-, by reason of —, and that he has again emileted as a — is Company —, of the — regiment of —, to serve for the period of —, and that he was discharged from the period of —, and that he was discharged from the —, on the — on

the period of —, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a = at —, on the day of —, 185-, by reason of —, and the there is additional bounty of \$\overline{\text{P}}\$— due him under the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866. And he does farther declare that he has not hardered, sold, nasigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to receive any other or greater bounty than \$100\$, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service rendered by him during the rabelany and all service rendered by him during the rebe

Signature of Claimant. Also personally appeared before me \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the county of \_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law. known to me, who over our years acquainted with —, the above named applicant, who was a — in Company —, of the — regiment of ——, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of seitnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of

is signature.
In witness whereof i have hereunto set my hand and
Beial seal, ihis —— day of ——, 186-,
[t. s.] ——, Clerk of the

PEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PRINCIPLE OF THE INTERIOR,
PURIOR OFFICE, Sept. 22, 1880.
Application having been under the act of June
22d, 1880, for a release of the land warrants described
hards, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice the break gives that, sit the date follow-

herein, which are alleged to have been tost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant a new certificate or warrant of files sensor will be instead, if no valid objection shall then appear:

No. 13, 910, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 34, 1655, in the name of Tamor, widow of Feitz Beston, and was granted August 4, 1855. December 16, 1866. In the same of Feitz March 38, 2621, for 750 acres, issued under the act of March 38, 1852, in the same of Spear with a series of Spear and Spear and Spear March 5, 1855, in the name of Spear with a series of Spear Spear

## tational Republican. Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority.

STEAMSHIPS. EW BIVER LINE. Sue Bleamer WAWASSETT will leave Seventh wharf, Washington, every TURADAY AND FILIDAY MORNINGS, clock, and Alexandria at 7 c'clock, for CURRIOat 5 o'clock, and Alexandria at 7 o'clock, for CURRIC-MAR. Seturning, leave Curricman at 5 o'clock, a. m., on SUNDAY and WEDNEDAY, stopping at all land-on SUNDAY and Transfer meals and freight ings going and returning: Passage, risule and freight at lowest possible rates. For freight or passage apply on board or is one and the state of the

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Ges. Sapt. P. F. to.

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The fivi-clean stemmer of this time leave for New
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from New Raven at 11 p. m., or remain on hoard over
light without sharge.

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C. AFFETY, SPHED, AND COMFORT.

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B. B. BIMONE, Agent.

Boston at 5/4 2. m.

APP BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND
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are HEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD OOLON, and
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HEMRY H. PORTER, Secretary.
CHARLES KING, Agent,
Room No. 4, Washington Hailding,
je7-ly Cor. Fennsylvania av. and Sevenih street. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

On the patition of Plackar Parast Oyerica,
Order Parast Objection,
Order P

HY VENEZUEZ

It is manifestly tree that the political campaign upon whith the venutry is just sustering is to entries of vast importance. Upon it will depen the descript to foreign and to forgive the past, reversing retiss of vast importance. Upon it will depen the descript interests of the United States observations and people. Having passed, through the preday of the description of the continuity and propher. Having passed, through the preday of the seven which they have with prefer the preday of the seven which they have with prefer the preday of the seven which they have with prefer the preday of the seven which flow the foreign which fourteer rebels could not accomplish shall be surred to hitter asker, and the disrusion which fourteer rebels could not accomplish shall be surred to hitter asker, and the disrusion which fourteer rebels could not accomplish shall be surred to hitter asker, and the disrusion which fourteer rebels could not accomplish shall be surred to hitter asker, and the disrusion which fourteer rebels could not accomplish shall be surred to hitter asker, and the disrusion of the Union is contracted by arthritish and the present of the state of the Government and the flag, and now, when disruption of the Union is contracted by arthritish which is a surrey and place, the MATIONAL REPUBLICAN

It is to be an account surgely, and we sak in all is interrity that the friends of the Union. It is the total manifest the flag of the Union is contracted by the contribution of the Union is contracted by a surrey and the contract the preday department of the Union is contracted by the Contribution of the Union is contracted by the Contribution of the Union is contracted by the Contribution of the Union is contracted by a surrey and the contract the preday during the forthcoming political cambridge and an interval to the Union is contracted by the Contribution of the Union is co

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We would urge our friends to proceed with the work of getting up clubs immediately. Do not wait until the clubs are full, but forward the name

as fast as they are obtained. Persons sending us a club of twenty subscriber to the WEEKLY, and \$30, will be entitled to an

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY. PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, ad-READING FOR THE MILLION.

The monished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, destrous as are a large unjointy of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancest to make the political campaign to constitution as it came to us from our ancest to make the political campaign that the bountry is just entering is to be a supremental money.

Execute the St. Jehn's river, Firsta, Sct. 11, Correspondance of the Stew Torn Herald.]

The second mate of the silf-ated Byening Star, Wm. P. Goldie, stranded on this shore, about four miles below the bar, at ten o'clock at night of the Sth, and succeeded in reaching this hamiet the next morning, after walking at least twelve miles through swamp and jungle. His account of the disaster is substantially the same as that published, except that his boat was entirely filled with passengers, all but four of whom were ladies. He lost all his oars when the steamship went down, and had nothing but a small piece of board to navigate with. From being repeatedly capsized he lost all but four of the ladies, there being left but nine persons, all told, in the boat. This happened during the first forty-eight hours. He then took a shirt from one of the gentlemen, his own being torn off, and rigged a sail by putting a cross-bar through the arms and lashing an surgist piece to it.

EXFORM COMIST IN SIGHT OF LAND one man and one woman died, and were thrown overboard. The rest of the men and one lady became insane from thirst and hunger, and jumped overboard. The rest of the men and one house he would not have a port, from the feeble glimmering of the ship's lantern, which is allowed to disgrace this lighthouse; but the ladies were near's port, from the feeble glimmering of the ship's lantern, which is allowed to disgrace this lighthouse; but the ladies were nearly insensible. Fortunately a slight rain came on at dark, and Mr. Goldie wrong a small quantity of water into their mouths, obtained by spreading a small piece of petitocat on the after thwarts. This greatly revived them and reopened their stiffened jaws. They were sitting in the bottom of the boat quietly, hands clarped on the knees, when the boat quietly, hands clarped on the knees, when the boat quietly, hands clarped on the knees, when the boat quietly hands clarped on the knees, when the boat quietly hands clarped on the knees, he steering with the piece of board. Th

The Indian Troubles—Another Waren Hand.

The Topeka Record of the 18th says:
Col. Veal came from the West last night. He reports that the Indians are so troublesome on the plains that he dare not risk his train, and turned it back. The wife and family of Jesse Crane, the sutler at Fort Larned, came in yesterday also. They left on account of danger. Gen. Sherman was at Fort Riley yesterday, and will pass East to-day. He is hurrying troops westward. Since the General and Mr. Crane's family left Fort Larned, news has been brought in that the Indians had robbed the sutler's store. We also learn that the overland station at Chalk Bluffs has been burned. Fort Larned has probably gone with the sutler's store. The Denver (Kansas) News of the 8th says: There is general alarm, and there are fears of the most serious consequences from this outbreak.

outbreak.

EDITORS NEWS: The Indian excitement yet continues. It appears that Col. Alexander and the citizens, a few days ago, drove them into the mountains, but yesterday they returned and resumed their bloody deeds of murder, stealing, and shooting down the cattle.

murder, stealing, and shooting down the cattle.

Settlers are coming to this place, and others are fortifying at home. Up to this time three men have been killed, and several missing. If we do not get help immediately, no one can foresee the end. All the fine crops of this valley will fall into their hands, with the stock and money.

Majon D. C. Oakes: Dear Sir—I find myself here, surrounded by Indians. They are killing people and taking horses. They had a fight with the soldiers and citizens, and took the stock from them. They came to Hufano and killed two men, and took all the horses for twelve miles up the creek. The latest report is that they have taken the stock from Sam Hicklin's and killed one man. The soldiers and citizens are on the trail, but will not overtake them. The News predicts a long and serious Indian war, and noticed the anxiety the Indians have displayed for a year past to purchase fire-arms and ammunition for them at most extravagant rates. By this means the Indians here secured quite a stock of the desired arms. At the recent disturbance of the annuities in the Middle Fork, Colorado, one of their chiefs boldly advocated driving the whites out of the mountains.

The Chassepot Musket.

chiefs boldly advocated driving the whites out of the mountains.

\*\*The Chansepot Musket.\*\*

The Elendard says that the Chassepot needle-gun has already been served out to the battalion of Chasseurs of the Garde Imperiale quartered at Vincennes. The following account of this weapon is from an able upper on breech-loaders, published by M. Xavier Raymond, in a late number of the Revue des Deux Mondes:

"As regards the rapidity of fire, which appears now-a-days to be the principal desideratum, a man with a lot of loose cartridges beside him can fire the Chassepot musket 12 times in one minute; but that rate the most skillful and robust soldier cannot keep up beyond about 30 rounds; past that, the fire perceptibly slackens. The same thing occurs with the Prussian needle-gun after the 25th round. The cause is purely physical—i. c. the fatigue of the man, whose left arm has often to support unaided the whole weight of the weapon. If, instead of having loose cartridges by the soldier's side, he has to take them out of his pouch, the rate of firing decicions to six rounds per minute; but it averages seven or eight rounds per minute if the man is allowed to take his cartridges from the right-hand pocket of his trowers.

"The accuracy of the weapon has been ascertained by making the men fire at targets 2 metres high by 2 in breadth at a range of 500 metres, using a rest for the rifle. At that fange a great many men, firing 100 rounds, lodged 100 bullets in the target. The point-blank range of the Chassepot musket is fixed at 500 metres, the extreme range exceeds the same musket without its sustaining any damage. The Chassepot musket should be a submitted to propel the bullet, which adds to its range and penetrating power, while the perfect combustion of the charges are utilized to propel the bullet, which adds to its range and penetrating power, while the perfect combustion of the charges are utilized to propel the bullet, which adds to its range and penetrating power, while the perfect combustion of the charges are util Section of the sectio

A Charleston Opinion About the

There is no fact more patent than that Congress avowed publicly upon the record that the whole object of the late war was the preservation of the Union and of the States

under the Constitution.

If these commonwealths are States, it is plain that they cannot, without their consent, be deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate, and yet they are still excluded from all representation, while held to be States, authorized to pass upon an amendment to the Constitution.

THE RADICALS foully abuse President Johnon on account of his policy of restoration,

The Rabicals found abuse President Johnson on account of his policy of restoration, but not more foully than they abused President Lincoln on account of the same policy. If this is consolatory, President Johnson is consoled.

The notorious manifesto of Wade and Davis was levelled at Mr. Lincoln simply as the advocate of the policy which Mr. Johnson is executing. This our readers will remember. And surely the manifesto was abusive enough. It was as abusive as very eminent masters of abuse could make it. "President Lincoln," it declared, "is guilty of personal ambition, executive usurpation, and military tyranny. He is guilty of personal ambition, executive usurpation, and military tyranny. He is guilty of personal successful the Constitution he has solemnly sworn to support." And so forth. About the same time Wendell Phillips, in a public letter, as many of our readers will also remember, referred to Mr. Lincoln as "the slave hound of Illinois." And the rest of the radical pack opened on him in the like style.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PUBLISHED DAILY.

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Amendment.

nder the Constitution.

authorized to pass upon an amendment to the Constitution.

For these propositions and this new theory of conditions there is no warrant in the Constitution itself. To admit that a dominant party can destroy or create States, can hold them as provinces for one purpose, and as sovereignties for another, can restrict ordeny their representation unless upon the adoption of certain laws proposed by itself, is indeed to declare a doctrine, "at war with every principle of the Government and with the very existence of free institutions."

The amendment, therefore, has been well characterized as simply a device to keep up disquiet and disunion.

Against all constitutional precedent, and without guarantee, the amendment is liable also to the gravest objections in reference to its specific provisions. Its adoption by these States would be an act of futile dishonor.—

Charlestown Courier.